(b) The budget provided to this Institute during 1991-92 was Rs. 245.00 Lakhs under non plan and Rs. 195.00 Lakhs under Plan.

(c) The Quinquennial Review Team set up by the ICAR had evaluated the work of this Institute in 1991. The Team has commended the work done by the Institute in bringing out agro-ecological regions map of the country and the Mission Project on soil map of the country and the different states. So far the soil maps of the states namely Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Meghalaya, Punjab and Haryana and Union Territories of Pondicherry and Andamans and Nicobar Islands have been completed. The Team has recommended for strengthening of Land Use Planning units at the Institute and its regional centres and to assist the State Agricultural Universities in developing land use planning units at the Universities.

Annual Expenditure of Central Cotton Research Institute, Nagpur

780. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the annual expenditure of the Central Cotton Research Institute, Nagpur during 1991-92;

(b) out of that, what is the total expenditure on the emoluments of the staff; and

(c) whether Government have made any evaluation of the working of this Institute, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Sir, the annual expenditure of Central Cotton Research Institute, Nagpur is Rs. 273.35 lakhs during 1991-92.

(b) Total expenditure on emoluments of the staff is Rs. 142.56 lakhs.

(c) The working of the CICR, Nagpur is evaluated on five yearly basis through constitution of Quinquennial Review Team. A Quinquennial Review Team for the period 1982—1986 has reviewed the performance of the Institute.

Shortfall in Foodgrain Production

781. SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be shortfall in foodgrain production in the current year against the target;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of the shortfall;

(c) whether the shortfall would have any impact on foodgrain prices as well as buffer stock operaions; and

(d) if so, in what manner Government propose to neutralise the impact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The final estimates of production of kharif foodgrains have not yet become due from the States. Sowings of rabi crops are also still in progress. At this stage, it is difficult to indicate the precise estimate of quantity of shortfall in foodgrains production from the targeted level for the current year. However, according to available assessment the production of kharif foodgrains during 1992-93 is likely to fall short by about 3 million tonnes from the targeted level of 103.25 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) The level of foodgrains production is one of the various determinants of foodgrain prices. The price level as well as size of bufferstock is influenced by carry-over stock, imports management of buffer stock and distribution system as well as other determinants of demand like

general price level and growth in per capita income. The Government would be managing the food economy including operation of buffer stock and distribution of foodgrains under PDS in such a way that the prices of foodgrains do not rise unusually high.

782. [*Transferred to 3rd December, 1992.*]

भारत में खेती के अयोग्य भूमि

783. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में अधिकांश भूमि अभी खेती की जा सकने योग्य नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है और यह भारत की कुल भूमि का कितना प्रतिशत है;

(ग) वे कौन-कौन से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से भूमि खेती करने योग्य नहीं है; और

(घ) गत दो वर्षों में इसे खेती योग्य बनाने हेतु क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं और इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यवार कितनी भूमि को खेती के योग्य बनाया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लापल्ली रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। 41 मिलियन हेक्टेयर का क्षेत्र जो कुल सूचित क्षेत्र का 13.4 प्रतिशत है, अकृष्य क्षेत्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है ।

(ग) अकृष्य भूमि में स्थायी चारागाह एवं पशुचर भूमि, विविध वृक्ष फसलों के अधीन भूमि, खेती योग्य परती भूमि एवं वर्तमान बंजर भूमि को छोड़कर बंजर भूमि शामिल है । अपर्याप्त अवक्षेपण जल जमाव एवं लवणता की घटनाएं भूमि के अकृष्य होने के मुख्य कारण हैं ।

(घ) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय/केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण योजनाओं के अधीन पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान 4.38 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का उपचार किया गया है । उपचारित भूमि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

1990–91 एवं 1991–92 के दौरान विभिन्न मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण उपायों के अधीन उपचारित भूमि का राज्यवार विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	उपचारित भूमि (लाख हेक्टेयर)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.35
2.	असम	0.03
3.	बिहार	0.29
4.	गुजरात	0.09
5.	हरियाणा	0.29
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.14
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.03
8.	कर्नाटक	0.26
9.	केरल	0.02
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	0.79
11.	महाराष्ट्र	0.02
12.	उड़ीसा	0.13
13.	पंजाब	0.27
14.	राजस्थान	0.75
15.	सिक्किम	0.06
16.	तमिलनाडु	0.14
17.	त्रिपुरा	0.01
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.65
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.05
20.	दिल्ली	0.01
	कुल :	4.38